December 20, 1775. NUMB. 2452.

# The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

*Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.*

## GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA.

PURSUANT to the Act of Aſſembly for emitting £ 150,000 on Loan, the Truſtees have attended at their Office, in Philadelphia, on Tueſdays and Wedneſdays in every Week ſince the Firſt of September laſt, in order to receive the Quotas and Intereſt then due from all Mortgagers in this Office, notwithſtanding which, many of them have not yet diſcharged their Payments due as aforeſaid.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS THEREFORE GIVEN, That the Truſtees will continue to attend, for the ſame Purpoſe, three Months longer, on Tueſdays and Wedneſdays, at their OFFICE, at the Houſe of SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, in Third-Street, in the City of Philadelphia; after which Time, the Borrowers in Arrear will pleaſe to obſerve the following Extract from the Act of Aſſembly abovementioned, viz.——"If Default ſhall be made or ſuffered, "in Payment of any Part of the Mortgage Monies "aforeſaid, whether of the Principal or Intereſt, "which the Mortgagors, their Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, ſhould or ought to pay, "according to the Days of Payment aforeſaid, in "their reſpective Deeds of Mortgage ſpecified, the "ſaid Truſtees, after ſix Months, next following "ſuch Default made as aforeſaid, ſhall iſſue their "Precept to the Sheriff of the County where the "mortgaged Premiſes ſhall lie, commanding him to "enter upon the Meſſuages, Lands, Rents and Hereditaments, reſpectively in the Deeds of Mortgage "ſpecified, and the ſame, or ſuch Part thereof as "ſhall be ſufficient to diſcharge and ſatisfy the Mortgage Monies, with the Intereſt thereof, and Coſts "accruing on the Sale, to ſell, on the Premiſes, by "public Auction or Vendue, and convey to the higheſt Bidder, after at leaſt thirty Days public Notice "given of ſuch Sale, by advertiſing them in the "Newſpapers, and by affixing Advertiſements in ſome "of the moſt public Places in the County; and out "of the Monies ariſing by ſuch Sale, to raiſe the "principal Sums due, and to become due, with the "Intereſt, Coſts and Charges accrued, returning the "Overplus, if any, to the Owners of ſuch Lands and "Hereditaments; and alſo to pay and deliver the "ſaid principal Sums and Intereſt to the ſaid Truſtees, "for the Uſe of the Province; which ſaid Precept, "the ſaid Sheriff is hereby enjoined and required "fully and impartially to execute."

*Philadelphia, December 5, 1775.*

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*Cheſter County, Twelfth-Month 13, 1775.*

To be ſold by public vendue, on the 20th day of the Firſt-Month next, at the houſe of Joſeph Gibbons, in Weſt-town, the following articles, viz

A WEAVER's LOOM, Slays and Geers, with other utenſils fitting to carry on the weaving buſineſs; alſo a ſtove, and ſome wearing apparel, mall and wedges, pitching axe, &c. likewiſe a ſilver watch, with ſundry other articles; late the effects of Francis Miller; attached for the uſe of the ſaid Miller's creditors, and ſold by GEORGE ASHBRIDGE, THOMAS TAYLOR, and CALEB JAMES, Auditors.

N. B. All perſons that have any demands againſt ſaid *Miller*, are deſired to give their attendance, at the houſe of Jacob James, in G hen, on the 27th day of ſaid month, in order to bring in their accounts, that the dividend may be adjuſted by ſaid Auditors. † 5 W.

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*Reading, December 12, 1775.*

To be ſold by private ſale, and to be entered on the firſt day of April next,

AN acre and one quarter, or thereabouts, of land, whereon is erected a large commodious two ſtory meſſuage or tenement, with three rooms on each ſtory, ſtone ſtable, ſhed, and convenient barn, yard, garden, young bearing orchard, a never-failing well of good ſpring water. The ſaid premiſes are ſituate 7 miles from the city of Philadelphia, on the Germantown road, convenient for a tavern, ſtore, or gentleman's ſeat, the former of which is now kept by Jacob Kommerer. For terms of ſale apply to Peter Miller, Eſq; in Third-ſtreet, Mr. John Keppele, Merchant, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to Mr. Martin Shawecker, on Cheſtnut-hill.

‡ PETER WITHINGTON.

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*Philadelphia, December 13, 1775.*

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, laſt Sunday evening, from on board the ſhip Neptune, lying at Plumſtead's wharff, Robert Collings, maſter, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Timothy Holland*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, round full face, wears his own hair tied behind, about 25 years of age; had on, and took with him, a round felt hat, bound with black binding, a light coloured coating ſurtout coat, blue cloth coat and waiſtcoat, olive coloured ſtriped corderoy breeches, white ſtockings and old ſhoes, one of them has a ſlit in the upper leather, and braſs buckles. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or if taken 20 miles from Philadelphia, Forty Shillings and reaſonable charges, by applying to JOHN BROWN, Merchant, below the Drawbridge, or ſaid maſter on board. ¶

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in East-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, about the firſt of October laſt, a red two years old BULL, with one of his ears marked. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. SAMUEL HUNT. †

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

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PHILADELPHIA, December 20.

*A LETTER from General* LEE *to General* BURGOYNE.

DEAR SIR, *Camp on Proſpect Hill, Dec. 1, 1775.*

AS I am juſt informed you are ready to embark for England, I cannot refrain from once more treſpaſſing on your patience. An opportunity is now preſented of immortalizing yourſelf as the Saviour of your country. The whole Britiſh empire ſtands tottering on the brink of ruin, and you have it in your power to prevent the fatal cataſtrophe, but it will admit of no delay. For heaven's ſake avail yourſelf of the precious moment; put an end to the deluſion; exert the voice of a brave, virtuous citizen, and tell the people at home that they muſt reſcind all their impolitic, iniquitous, tyrannical, murderous acts; that they muſt overturn the whole frantic ſyſtem, or that they are undone. You aſk me, in your letter, if it is independence at which the Americans aim? I anſwer no, the idea never entered a ſingle American's head, until a moſt intolerable oppreſſion forced it upon them. All they required was to remain maſters of their own property, and be governed by the ſame equitable laws which they had enjoyed from the firſt formation of the Colonies. The ties of connection, which bound them to their Parent Country, were ſo dear to them, that he who would have ventured to have touched them, would have been conſidered as the moſt impious of mortals; but theſe ſacred ties, the ſame men who have violated or baffled the moſt precious laws and rights of the people at home, diſſipated or refuſed to account for their treaſures, tarniſhed the glory, and annihilated the importance of the nation, theſe ſacred ties, I ſay, ſo dear to every American, Bute and his Tory adminiſtration are now rendering aſunder.

"You aſk whether it is the weight of taxes of which they complain? I anſwer no, it is the principle they combat, and they would be guilty in the eyes of God and men, of the preſent world and all poſterity, did they not reject it, for if we were admitted, they would have nothing that they could call their own. They would be in a worſe condition than the wretched ſlaves in the Weſt-India Iſlands, whoſe little peculium has ever been eſteemed inviolate. But wherefore ſhould I dwell on this? Is not the caſe of Ireland the ſame with their's? They are ſubordinate to the Britiſh empire, they are ſubordinate to the Parliament of Great-Britain, but they tax themſelves. Why, as the caſe is ſimilar, do not you begin with them? But you know, Mr. Burgoyne, audacious as the Miniſtry are, they dare not attempt it. There is one part of your letter which I confeſs I do not thoroughly underſtand. If I recollect right, for I unfortunately have not the letter by me, you ſay that if the privilege of taxing themſelves is what the Americans claim, the conteſt is at an end. You ſurely cannot allude to the propoſitions of North. It is impoſſible that you ſhould not think with me and all mankind, that theſe propoſitions are no more or leſs than adding to a moſt abominable oppreſſion a more abominable inſult. But to recur to the queſtion of America's aiming at independence? Do any inſtructions of any one of the Provinces to their Repreſentatives or Delegates furniſh the leaſt ground for this ſuſpicion? On the contrary, do they not all breathe the ſtrongeſt attachment and filial piety for their Parent Country? But if ſhe diſcards all the natural tenderneſs of a mother, and acts the part of a cruel ſtep-dame, it muſt naturally be expected that their affections ceaſe; the Miniſtry leave them no alternatve, *aut ſervire, aut alienari jubent;* it is in human nature, it is a moral obligation to adopt the latter; but the fatal ſeparation has not yet taken place, and yourſelf, your ſingle ſelf, my friend, may perhaps prevent it. Upon the Miniſtry, I am afraid, you can make no impreſſion; for to repeat a hackneyed quotation,

*They are in blood*
*Stepp'd in ſo far, that ſhould they wade no more,*
*To return wou'd be as tedious as go o'er.*

But if you will at once break off all connexions with theſe pernicious men, if you will wave all conſideration but the ſalvation of your country, Great-Britain may ſtand as much indebted to General Burgoyne as Rome was to her Camillus. Do not, I entreat you, my dear Sir, think this the mad rhapſody of an enthuſiaſt, nor the cant of a factious deſigning man, for in theſe colours I am told I am frequently painted. I ſwear, by all that's ſacred, as I hope for comfort and honour in this world, and to avoid miſery in the next, that I moſt earneſtly and devoutly love my native country; that I wiſh the ſame happy relation to ſubſiſt, for ages, betwixt her and her children, which has raiſed the wide arch of her empire to ſo ſtupendous and enviable a height; but at the ſame time I avow, that if the Parliament and people ſhould be depraved enough to ſupport any longer the preſent Miniſtry in their infernal ſcheme, my zeal and reverence for the rights of humanity are ſo much greater than my fondneſs for any particular ſpot, even the place of my nativity, that had I any influence in the Councils of America, I would adviſe not to heſitate a ſingle inſtant, but deciſively to cut the Gordian knot now beſmeared with civil blood.

"This I know is ſtrong emphatic language, and might paſs with men, who are ſtrangers to the flame which the love of Liberty is capable of lighting up in the human breaſt, for a proof of my inſanity; but you, Sir, you, unleſs I have miſtaken you from the beginning, will conceive that a man in his ſober ſenſes may poſſeſs ſuch feelings. In my ſober ſenſes, therefore, permit me once more moſt earneſtly to intreat and conjure you to exert your whole force, energy, and talents, to ſtop the Miniſtry in this their headlong career. If you labour in vain (as I muſt repeat I think will be the caſe) addreſs yourſelf to the people at large; by adopting this method, I am ſo ſanguine as to aſſure myſelf of your ſucceſs; and your public character will be as illuſtrious as your perſonal qualities are amiable to all who intimately know you. By your means, the Coloniſts will long continue the farmers, planters, and ſhipwrights of Great-Britain; but if the preſent courſe is perſiſted in, an internal divorce muſt inevitably take place. As to the idea of ſubduing them into ſervitude, and indemnifying yourſelves for the expence, you muſt be convinced, long before this, of its abſurdity.

I ſhould not, perhaps be extravagant, if I advanced that all the ſhips of the world would be too few to tranſport force ſufficient to conquer three millions of people unanimouſly determined to ſacrifice every thing to liberty; but if it were poſſible, the victory would be not leſs ruinous than the defeat. You would only deſtroy your own ſtrength. No revenue can poſſibly be extracted out of this country. The army of placemen might be encreaſed, but her circuitous commerce founded on perfect freedom, which alone can furniſh riches to the metropolis, would fall to the ground. But the dignity of Great-Britain it ſeems is at ſtake. Would you, Sir, if in the heat of paſſion you had ſtruck a ſimple drummer of your regiment, and afterwards diſcovered that you had done it unjuſtly, think it any forfeiture of your dignity to acknowledge the wrong? No (I am well acquainted with your diſpoſition) you would aſk him pardon at the head of your regiment.

"I ſhall now conclude (if you will excuſe the pedantry) with a ſentence of Latin: "*Juſtum eſt bellum quibus neceſſarium, et pia arma quibus nulla, niſi in armis, relinquitur ſpes.*" I moſt ſincerely wiſh you a quick and proſperous voyage, and that your happineſs and glory may be equal to the idea I have of your merits, as I am, with the greateſt truth and affection, yours,

C. LEE."

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*By the Ship* COMMERCE, *Captain* PRICE, *arrived here from* BRISTOL, *we have the following Advices, viz.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

*Extract of a Letter from the Honourable Lieutenant-General Gage to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated Boſton, Auguſt 20, 1775.*

MR. Waſhington, who commands the rebel army, has written to me on the ſubject of the treatment of the rebel priſoners in our cuſtody, a copy of whoſe letter I tranſmit your Lordſhip, together with a copy of my anſwer. Major Skene made priſoner at Philadelphia, is ſent into Connecticut, where he is to be confined with ſome others; and I underſtand they make war like ſavages, making captives of women and children.

The rebels are very numerous, and continue to throw up works, in ſome points nearer to the town than before. Their advanced parties have been drove back both at Boſton and Charleſtown, and their poſts deſtroyed. They landed a large body a ſecond time at the light-houſe, where they made priſoners of a few marines, poſted there by the Admiral, and ten or twelve carpenters, who were repairing the houſe.

A fleet of tranſports, who had been out in ſearch of live ſtock, is juſt returned with about eighteen hundred ſheep, and above one hundred head of oxen, which will be ſome relief to the troops in general, and of great benefit to the hoſpitals.

LONDON.

*Sept.* 19. This day arrived the mails from Holland and Flanders, by which we have advice that the Spaniards, after paſſing the Rio Grande, had made themſelves maſters of San-Pedro, a town belonging to the Portugueſe, ſituated on the eaſtern ſhore, at the mouth of that river.

We are juſt informed, by a gentleman of character, who received diſpatches by the ſhip which brought home General Gage's lady, that no leſs than *thirty-four commiſſioned officers* reſigned their commiſſions into the hands of the General, declaring as a reaſon for this procedure, "that they could not unite, in this civil war, the *duty* of officers, with their *inclinations* as men."—Such a defection in the army is without a parallel, ſince the days of James the Second; and is likely to ſpeak more *feelingly*, than all the oratory of both Houſes of Parliament.

The ſame letters ſay, General Gage has written home, that he can no longer make Boſton tenable, but muſt immediately remove with his army to Long-Iſland.

*Extract of a letter from an officer in the army, dated Camp on Charleſtown Heights, July 20, 1775.*

"I received your laſt two days before the action of the 17th of June, the particulars of which you may have ſeen in the Gazette, though perhaps not the *amount* of our loſs, which in *ſerjeants, corporals* and *private men*, has not been made public; but we had half killed and wounded that marched into the field, beſides 92 officers, 26 of whom are ſince dead, and I am much afraid many more will die. This poſt we were in poſſeſſion of the 19th of April, after the affair at Lexington, but we quitted it the next day, as it was thought we had not a force ſufficient to keep it and Boſton too."

The detachments from Burgoyne's and Elliot's light horſe, being ordered to march to Plymouth, to be ready for embarkation for Boſton, put black crape upon their ſwords, and paſſed in that truly mournful manner from Kenſington to Brentford; and in their way they met his Majeſty, to whom they meant to ſhew that they diſliked and deteſted the unnatural ſervice they were going on.

It is thought there will be more members preſent at the opening of the ſeſſion, than has been known for ſome years paſt, as matters of the laſt importance are to be brought before them.

By a veſſel from Mahon we learn, that one of our frigates had taken a Tuniſian Corſair, with 30 Engliſh ſailors on board, all chained to the oar, and carried her into Gibraltar bay.

A letter from York, dated Sept. 12, ſays, Yeſterday the members of the Corporation were convened in a moſt

ſecret and unprecedented manner, when a motion was made for addreſſing the King to enforce the American meaſures.. Many of the Common-council oppoſed this meaſure with that *indignation* and *abhorrence* which every honeſt man muſt feel; and it was thrown out by a very great majority.

*Sept.* 26. Laſt night at the previous meeting of the Livery at the Half Moon tavern, Cheapſide, near 300 Liverymen aſſembled, where it was reſolved. that John Wilkes, Eſq; our preſent Lord Mayor, and John Sawbridge, Eſq; Aldermen, be recommended by this meeting to the next Common Hall, to be returned to the Court of Aldermen for their choice of one of them to be Lord Mayor of this city for the year enſuing.

Yeſterday near 500 freeholders of the county of Middleſex met at the Mile-end Aſſembly-Room, agreeable to notice from the Sheriffs in the public papers: About one o'clock Mr. Sheriff Plomer took the chair, and, in a very ſenſible ſpeech, told them they were convened at the requeſt of ſome reſpectable freeholders, to take into conſideration the critical and alarming ſituation of this country, and ſtrongly recommended to them to proceed in their arguments with loyalty to their King, a love for the conſtitution, and decency and reſpect to each other, as the ſureſt way to give efficacy to their reſolutions. Mr. Maſcall then ſtood up, and attempted to harrangue on the miſerable predicament adminiſtration had brought this country into, but was interrupted by Mr. Pell, a Middleſex Juſtice, who objected to the propriety of Mr. Maſcall's ſpeech. Mr Wilmott, another Middleſex Juſtice, begged the Sheriff would declare the names of the freeholders who requeſted that meeting; but it being reprobated by other gentlemen, the Sheriff put the queſtion, whether he ſhould declare the requiſitors, or not, which was carried in the negative by a great majority. This leading queſtion being determined, Mr. Maſcall reſumed his harrangue without interruption, wherein he declaimed againſt the Miniſtry for their late acts reſpecting America; their ſending armed legions of Engliſhmen to cut the throats of Engliſhmen; their endeavouring to ſubvert the conſtitution, and concluded with making a motion to inſtruct the members on their preſent alarming ſituation, and held a paper in his hand, which contained inſtructions to be read to that aſſembly for their approbation or negation. Mr. Pell, with a good deal of ingenuity, acknowledged he loved to ſee the *commendable warmth* of an Engliſhman in the Gentleman who ſpoke laſt; but as the Parliament was very ſoon to meet, and he made no doubt with a diſpoſition to hearken to all honourable accommodations with America, he could wiſh to poſtpone all inſtructions to their repreſentatives, till the ſenſe of the Parliament was known, and obſerved, that the Right Honourable Member (the Lord Mayor, who was preſent) poſſibly would not like to go ſhackled with additional inſtructions into the great aſſembly of the nation; that his Lordſhip had before made them public declarations, which he had moſt faithfully performed, and made no doubt of his Lordſhip's continuing the ſteady patriot on all occaſions. In the courſe of his ſpeech he gave oblique hints of the Lord Mayor's being acquainted with the intended reſolutions, and concluded with declaring that he was not in the ſecrets of adminiſtration, neither was he influenced by any party; that, *though he was a Middleſex Juſtice*, he defied any man to ſay he ever took a *dirty* ſhilling, or ſuffered his clerk to take one for him: On this the Lord Mayor aroſe, and declared he had no hand in the intended inſtructions, but if they were carried in that aſſembly, he would moſt implicitly obey them, as he thought it his indiſpenſible duty to ſupport the ſentiments of his conſtituents, even if they differed from his own; and obſerved, the King called the Commons in Parliament, not to know the ſentiments of the delegated members, but that of their conſtituents, the people of the kingdom at large. This declaration was received with burſts of applauſe: After which the queſtion was called, to know whether the inſtructions ſhould be read, which was carried by a great majority. The inſtructions were then read, and are as follow.

*The inſtructions from the freeholders of the county of Middleſex, to the Right Hon. John Wilkes and John Glynn, Eſqrs. Knights of the Shire for that County, agreed on at a meeting, Monday, Sept. 25, 1775, at the Mile End Aſſembly Room.*

WE the freeholders of the County of Middleſex, ſummoned here by public advertiſement of the Sheriff of this county, acknowledge our approbation and grateful ſenſe of your conduct as our repreſentatives during the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament; and though we have no reaſon to doubt your ſteady perſeverance in the true intereſts of your country, yet we think it our indiſpenſible duty to acquaint you with our ſentiments at the preſent awful criſis, big with the fate of this great empire, and the happineſs, glory, and proſperity of the whole people.

We behold, with all the horror and grief natural to a free people, the fatal ſtab given to our excellent conſtitution, by a majority of the laſt venal Parliament, whereby the moſt ſacred and unalienable rights of the freeholders of this county, the right of election, was in the moſt impious manner wreſted from the electors, and aſſumed by the elected, who placed a perſon as our repreſentative in Parliament, contrary to the ſenſe and will of the county, expreſſed by a very great majority of legal votes, thereby eſtabliſhing a precedent of the moſt dangerous tendency to the rights of all the electors of Great-Britain; which injury has been again confirmed, by the malice of our inveterate enemies, in the preſent Parliament (choſen by ſurpriſe under a national deluſion) ſuffering that vote to appear in their journals, a ſtanding record of the injuſtice, venality, and corruption of their predeceſſors.

We are called upon to redouble our attention and zeal for the defence and preſervation of all our conſtitutional rights, from ſeeing the iron hand of oppreſſion extended to our fellow ſubjects on the other ſide of the Atlantic: Popery, that bane of civil and religious liberty, eſtabliſhed in an extent of country infinitely larger than all our poſſeſſions in Europe, thereby arming, as it were, many of our fellow ſubjects with the crucifix in one hand, and a dagger in the other, againſt our proteſtant brethren; a Popiſh Biſhop appointed, and the greateſt comfort and encouragement given to the clergy of that church, while the paſtors of our own pure and excellent faith are ſuffered to remain without ſupport and proviſion, but what Romiſh prieſts and Romiſh councils ſhall deign to afford them; other cruel and oppreſſive acts paſſed againſt our fellow ſubjects in America, wholly repugnant to the ancient, juſt, and generous proceedings of Britiſh councils and Britiſh aſſemblies, deſtructive of that glory of the Engliſh law, the trial by jury, and many other undoubted rights and privileges of Engliſh ſubjects; in violation of charters and royal covenants of the moſt ſolemn nature, which acts and oppreſſions, under the influence of the preſent miniſters, have been productive of a moſt impolitic, unnatural, cruel, and deſtructive civil war, againſt our ſuffering and much injured fellow ſubjects in America.

We lament, as a commercial people, the inevitable injuries that muſt be ſuſtained by the loſs of a moſt valuable branch of our commerce, the decay of trade and manufactures, and conſequent diſtreſſes of the induſtrious poor.

To remedy all theſe evils, the melancholy experience of paſt times evincing how inſufficient is the removal of a miniſtry, while their maxims and views are entailed upon the government, we deſire that you will not only continue ſtrenuouſly to oppoſe them, but endeavour to procure ſuch conſtitutional ſecurity, by ſhortening the duration of Parliaments, and enacting ſuch other laws as may prevent the nation from ſuffering by the like errors and iniquities for the future.

And we inſtruct you, to exert yourſelves in procuring that vote of the late Houſe of Commons to be reſcinded, which in the moſt injurious and unconſtitutional manner deprived the freeholders of this county of their undoubted right of election.

We alſo inſtruct you to forward an enquiry into the expenditure of the public treaſure, ſo peculiarly neceſſary at this time, and in a nation burdened with taxes, and oppreſſed with debts, that you will not ſuffer the people to be impoſed upon by the flimſey artifices of a miniſter, pretending to leſſen, while he is, in reality, encreaſing the public burthens,

Should any additional land tax or new impoſts be impoſed, in the enſuing ſeſſion, we expect that you will not aſſent to them without a previous redreſs of grievances; and that you will ſtrenuouſly oppoſe all votes of credit, or taking any foreign troops into the pay of Great-Britain, unleſs another attempt ſhould be made by tories and jacobites againſt his Majeſty's perſon, family or government.

The ſtate of the navy, that great bulwark, ſafety, and protection, of the commerce of this nation demands, and we hope will engage your ſerious attention; and that you will enquire by what fatal miſmanagement and corrupt influence, after ſuch immenſe ſums have been voted during a peace eſtabliſhment, that it is in its preſent deplorable condition.

We particularly inſtruct you to exert yourſelves in preventing the further effuſion of the blood of our innocent fellow ſubjects in America, and to put a ſpeedy end to the preſent unnatural and ruinous civil war.

We alſo deſire you to uſe your unwearied endeavours to aſſiſt and ſupport the repreſentatives of the city of London for obtaining a redreſs of every obnoxious and unconſtitutional act, and in bringing to the juſtice of their country the adviſers of ſuch nefarious meaſures, as have been adopted during the laſt fourteen years, tending to ſubvert the conſtitution of this country, and which we are convinced will very ſoon effect the ruin and deſtruction of the Britiſh empire."

Yeſterday, at Hick's Hall, there were about 30 of the Juſtices preſent, Sir John Hawkins, Chairman. He declared the motive of calling them together was to conſider of an Addreſs to the Throne, expreſſing their loyalty and attachment to the preſent government, and readineſs to ſupport whatever ſteps were thought expedient for reducing the Colonies to a proper ſenſe of their duty. The meaſures met with the approbation of all preſent.—The following is the Addreſs, which was unanimouſly agreed to, and will be preſented to his Majeſty on Friday next.

*To the* KING'S *Moſt Excellent* MAJESTY.

WE, your Majeſty's loyal and dutiful ſubjects reſident in this opulent county, ſenſible of the bleſſings which we derive from your Majeſty's mild and gracious government, during which juſtice has been adminiſtered with an impartiality unknown to former ages, and under which every ſubject has felt himſelf protected in the enjoyment of all thoſe benefits which is the ultimate end of civil inſtitutions to inſure, humbly preſume to addreſs your Majeſty at a criſis which we conceive to be a moſt important one, and ſuch as is not to be paralleled in the hiſtory of this or any other country.

We look back with awful reverence on that period towards the end of the laſt century, when by a revolution from which it were impiety to exclude the interpoſition of divine providence, the bounds of regal authority, and the meaſures of civil ſubjection, were mutually adjuſted and aſcertained, upon principles coeval with and interwoven in the very conſtitution of this country. To thoſe genuine patriots and friends of religious and civil liberty, the actors in that noble cauſe, we at this day owe it, that perſecution is baniſhed to the realms of deſpotiſm; that illegal reſtraints of civil liberty are guarded againſt; that the ancient power of Parliaments over every part of the Britiſh dominions is recognized; and the ſupreme legiſlative authority, by a wiſe and happy temperature of various intereſts, declared to reſide in the three eſtates of King, Lords and Commons.

Reflecting on the above auſpicious event, and the numerous benefits that have followed from it, we ſeek in vain for the motives of that unnatural rebellion in North-America, into which the inhabitants of ſome of the provinces thereof, not leſs by the artifices of a diſappointed and impotent faction, than their own averſion to our religious and civil conſtitution, have been precipitated.

To attain the ends of a lawleſs aſſociation, which aims at nothing leſs than an independence on the mother-country, that would draw down deſtruction on their own heads, the legal government of the Colonies, now in rebellion, has by degrees been ſubverted, and the allegiance due to your Majeſty from your legal ſubjects there, has been extorted by and transferred to thoſe, whoſe regard for the public is abſorbed in the hope of private gain, in the proſecution of their traiterous purpoſes. The hoſtilities originally commenced by the Americans have been continued in a manner practiſed only by ſavages; and in the conduct of a war, in which with unhallowed lips they implore the divine bleſſing, we behold with equal amazement and horror, the violation of thoſe rules of war, to which humanity and the practice of all civilized nations have given a ſanction.

Miſeries, greater if poſſible than thoſe of a war thus conducted on the part of our enemies, have been denounced againſt the mother country by its rebellious ſons, who by reſolutions of non-importation have endeavoured to cut off the ſources of our wealth, and by the dread of a famine to ſtimulate the induſtrious manufacturers of this kingdom to oppoſe the power which has been their conſtant ſupport. But, thanks be to God, the flouriſhing condition of our trade, the quick circulation of wealth, the ſtate of public credit, and the amazing encreaſe of buildings and mercantile improvements, which preſent themſelves to our eyes in every part of this country, are evident proofs of the futility of all ſuch attempts, as they are of the flouriſhing ſtate of the kingdom in general.

With very little attention to the merits of the diſpute, and without being able to controvert that fundamental principle of civil ſociety, that protection and allegiance are reciprocal, the Colonies reſiſt the payment of taxes which their preſervation has made neceſſary, founding their pretended exemption not on reaſon, equity or natural juſtice, but upon the conſtruction of thoſe grants to which the Colonies owe their political exiſtence.

The rights, whatever they are, which the Americans claim, are founded in charters from time to time granted by your Majeſty's royal predeceſſors under proper limitations and reſtrictions, and with ſavings in favour of the legiſlative authority of this kingdom. With the greateſt profeſſions of zeal for liberty do theſe infatuated people exalt the regal into arbitrary power, and from principles of law and logic, which are now for the firſt time advanced, contend that the acts of the aggregate legiſlative body are of leſs force to bind the ſubjects than thoſe of an integral part thereof; and with all the inſidious arts of adulation, your Majeſty is courted to accept of that abſolute power which you have uniformly diſclaimed, as well by the whole tenor of your conduct, as by referring the means of preſerving the ſupremacy of this country over the Colonies to the great council of the nation.

For this ſingular inſtance of moderation, as for every other benefit which we derive from your Majeſty's paternal care and watchful regard for our intereſts, receive, moſt gracious Sovereign, the ſincere and humble acknowledgments of us, your Majeſty's faithful and loyal ſubjects; and as the merciful forbearance hitherto ſhewn to the Colonies in rebellion would, if farther extended, be injurious to the intereſts of the whole Britiſh empire, accept alſo this tender of every aſſiſtance which we are capable of rendering towards eſtabliſhing the authority of the Britiſh legiſlature over its colonies and dependencies, while with unfeigned zeal we ſupplicate the ſupreme Diſpoſer of all events for proſperity on theſe wiſe and lenient, but ſteady councils, which are reſolved on, and we doubt not will be purſued, for effectuating this important and neceſſary purpoſe."

*Sept.* 28. Yeſterday a loyal and dutiful addreſs from the merchants and principal traders in the city of Coventry, was preſented to his Majeſty by Walter Waring and Ed. Roe Yeo, Eſqrs. Repreſentatives for that city, which was graciouſly received.

The ſame day Admiral Shuldham was at court, and took leave of his Majeſty, he being in a few days to ſet out for Boſton, to take the command of the fleet there.

This day, ſoon after one o'clock, the Lord Mayor, ſeveral of the Aldermen, Sheriffs, &c. went upon the Huſtings; when Mr. Alderman Hayley and Mr. Alderman Newnham were ſworn in Sheriffs for the year enſuing, for the city of London and county of Middleſex; after which Mr. Sheriff Hayley entertained the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. at Mercer's Hall.

This morning 600 ſheep were ſent down in a lighter to Deptford, to be put on board the ſhips lying there, bound to Boſton, and other ports of America.

Correct copies are ordered to be made out of all the American charters ſeparately, in order to their being produced the next ſeſſions of Parliament.

BRISTOL, September 30.

*To the* KING'S *Moſt Excellent* MAJESTY.

*The humble Petition of the Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, and other Citizens of Briſtol.*

*May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects the Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers and other Citizens of Briſtol, humbly beg leave to approach the throne, with the moſt reſpectful aſſurance of our unalterable attachment and affection to your Majeſty's royal perſon and family, and of our unfeigned zeal for the ſupport of your government, the glory of your reign, and the peace and proſperity of your once united and flouriſhing, but now moſt unhappily diſtracted empire.

It is with an affliction not to be expreſſed, and with the moſt anxious apprehenſions for ourſelves and our poſterity, that we behold the growing diſtractions in America threaten, unleſs prevented by the timely interpoſition of your Majeſty's wiſdom and goodneſs, nothing leſs than a laſting and ruinous civil war. We are apprehenſive that if the preſent meaſures are adhered to, a total alienation of the affections of our fellow ſubjects in the Colonies will enſue; to which affection, much more than to a dread of any power, we have been hitherto indebted for the ineſtimable benefits which we have derived from thoſe eſtabliſhments: We can foreſee no good effects to the commerce or revenues of this kingdom, at a future period, from any victories which may be obtained by your Majeſty's arms over deſolated provinces and an exaſperated people.

From the conſequences of a reverſe of things, in the courſe of human events not impoſſible, we chuſe to avert our eyes.

We apprehend that none can profit by the continuance of this war, and therefore we hope none can wiſh it, except thoſe nations who, envious of the diffuſive liberty, and conſequent power and proſperity of your dominions, are the natural enemies of Great-Britain.

We owe a teſtimony of juſtice to your Colonies, which is, that, in the midſt of the preſent diſtractions we have received many unequivocal proofs that our fellow ſubjects in that part of the world are very far from having loſt their ancient affection and regard to their mother country, or departed from the principles of commercial honour and private juſtice; notwithſtanding the ceſſation of the powers of government throughout that vaſt continent, we have reaſon to think, judging by the imports into this city and by our extenſive correſpondencies, that commodities of America, enumerated by acts of Parliament, have been as regularly brought to Great-Britain as in the moſt quiet times; we aſſure your Majeſty that the trade of this port and the ſubſiſtence of a great part of your kingdom has depended very much on the honourable, and, in this inſtance, amicable behaviour of your American ſubjects.

We have, in this ſingle city, received within one year, from the firſt of September, 1774, more than a million buſhels of wheat, to ſay nothing of the quantity of other valuable commodities eſſential to our navigation and commerce. Thoſe circumſtances we humbly beg leave, with the utmoſt deference, to ſubmit to your Majeſty's conſideration, in order to ſhew, that whenever your royal clemency ſhall exert itſelf in behalf of your Colonies, the diſpoſition on their part, to peace and reconciliation, are by no means ſo unfavourable as many perſons, from paſſion or miſinformation, may poſſibly ſuggeſt. No part of your Majeſty's ſubjects can wiſh more earneſtly to preſerve the conſtitutional ſuperiority of the Britiſh Legiſlature over all parts of your dominions than the citizens of Briſtol; but they are convinced from clear reaſon and ſevere experience, that this ſuperiority can hardly be preſerved by mere force, nor without acquiring the confidence and cultivating the affections of the great and numerous people who inhabit the Britiſh Plantations; we humbly conceive that this authority would ſuffer no

diminution in the leaſt prejudicial to it, by healing conceſſions, by the relaxation of penal ſtatutes, which have been found ineffectual for their purpoſe, and by relinquiſhing the purſuit of an object, the poſſible attainment of which, under any circumſtances of fortune, may admit of the moſt ſerious doubt: On the contrary, we have reaſon, although things have been carried to unfortunate lengths of hoſtility on both ſides, to hope the moſt ſalutary effects from a return, under your Majeſty's provident and ſagacious direction, to the ancient, indulgent and happy uſage of this kingdom with regard to its colonies. We find ourſelves under an indiſpenſible neceſſity of making, with a reſpectful plainneſs, this dutiful and moſt faithful repreſentation of our ſentiments to your Majeſty, leſt it might be ſuppoſed that, by our ſilence, we were conſenting to the opinions and wiſhes for coercive proceedings, expreſſed in the late addreſs to your Majeſty.—We aſſure your Majeſty, that we are men of peaceful diſpoſitions, that we deteſt the thought of obtruding on your Majeſty's wiſdom and clemency any ſort of recommendation of force and rigour againſt any part of your people, that we who have long flouriſhed by an amicable intercourſe with the Colonies ſhould call for coercive meaſures, as the probable means of future commerce, would not only be arrogant and preſumptuous, but unnatural and ungrateful: No experience has hitherto taught us the good effects of ſuch meaſures, and it little becomes us to recommend violent and *hazardous* proceedings; we muſt always look back with ſatisfaction and gratitude, to that period of your Majeſty's reign, when a prudent conceſſion reſtored tranquility and commerce to all your Majeſty's dominions.

We truſt, that after having humbly intreated the exertion of your Majeſty's wiſdom, for reconciling amicably the differences which unhappily ſubſiſt among your ſubjects, we have cleared ourſelves to our own conſciences, and acquitted ourſelves in the eyes of Almighty God, of our Sovereign, and of our Country, from any ſhare whatſoever in producing the calamities which the preſent proceedings, ſo inauſpiciouſly begun, may yet bring upon this nation."

CHARLES-TOWN *(South-Carolina) Nov.* 17.

In conſequence of a reſolution to obſtruct the approach of ſhips of war to town through Hog-Iſland-Creek, the provincial armed ſchooner Defence, of 12 guns and 70 men, commanded by Capt. Simon Tufts, went there on Saturday with four ſchooner hulks, which were to be ſunk in ſuch manner as to effect the above-mentioned purpoſe. Accordingly, on that evening, Capt. Tufts ſunk three of them, notwithſtanding ſeveral ſhots were fired at him from the Tamer ſloop of war, lying in Rebellion-road, which Capt. Tufts anſwered with two ſhots. The fourth hulk not having come up early enough in the tide, he was obliged to remain in the creek till morning. The Tamer and Cherokee men of war had warped much nearer the ſchooner in the night time, and about four o' clock began a very heavy cannonade, which was continued with little intermiſſion till near ſeven; however, the hulk was carried to its ſtation, ſcuttled, and there left ſinking. Capt. Tufts having thus effected his purpoſe, retreated. Two boats from the men of war went to the laſt hulk, ſet it on fire, and towed it from the place where it had been left; upon which two guns were ineffectually fired at them from the ſchooner. Upwards of 100 ſhot were fired at the Defence by the men of war, only three of which ſtruck her, one under her counter, one in her ſide, and the third in her ſhrouds, but not a man on board was in the leaſt hurt. The Charleſtown militia, on the drums beating to arms, turned out, and continued under arms ſeveral hours.

Since the above, moſt people have been employed in removing their families and effects out of town.

We hear that the Provincial Congreſs have reſolved immediately to raiſe a regiment of artillery, to conſiſt of three companies of 100 men each, including non-commiſſioned officers and gunners; and that the following gentlemen have been elected officers, viz. Owen Roberts, Eſq; Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant; Hon. Barnard Elliott, Major; Bernard Beekman, Charles Drayton, and Sims White, Eſquires, Captains; Paul Townſend, Eſq; paymaſter, and Dr. John Budd, ſurgeon.

*Nov.* 24. On Tueſday laſt two ſchooner hulks were ſunk in the Marſh Channel, ſo that now no veſſels of any conſiderable burthen can come up to town, without being within muſket ſhot of Fort Johnſon, which has been ſtrengthened with ſome additional works.

On Wedneſday the regulations reſpecting the militia, adopted by the Provincial Congreſs, were read to the Charleſtown regiment, and received their approbation. According to them the privates, when on duty, are to be allowed 10s. a-day, beſides their rations, and the officers in proportion.

WILLIAMSBURG, November 8.

*Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel* Scott, *to his friend in this city, dated* Great-Bridge, *Dec.* 4, 1775.

"Since I wrote you, which was about two days ago, we have been well informed that we killed 16 negroes and 5 white men the firſt day we got to this place. The next day Lieutenant Tibbs, who had the command of the boat guard, about 5 miles from this place, was attacked by a party of the King's troops, and ſeveral negroes, upon which ſome of our people gave ground; but Mr. Tibbs with 4 of his people, maintained his poſt until I reinforced him with 50 men under Capt. Nicholas, who were obliged to paſs through a very heavy fire from the enemy. Before they got to the place, Mr. Tibbs had beat off the enemy, and killed 7 of their men, amongſt whom was the commander of the party.

"We ſtill keep up a pretty heavy fire between us, from light to light. We have only loſt two men; and about half an hour ago one of our people was ſhot through the arm, which broke the bone near his hand.

"Laſt night was the firſt of my pulling off my clothes for 12 nights ſucceſſively. Believe me, my good friend, I never was ſo fatigued with duty in my whole life; but I ſet little value upon my health, when put in competition with my duty to my country, and the glorious cauſe we are engaged in.

"The Carolina forces are joining us. One company came in yeſterday, and we expect 8 or 900 of them by to-morrow, or next day at fartheſt, with ſeveral pieces of artillery, and plenty of ammunition and other warlike ſtores.—A gun fired—I muſt ſtop.

P. S. Since I finiſhed my letter, we ſaw a large pile of buildings at the far end of this town all in flames, between which and the fort we had four ſentinels, who can give no account how it happened. As I mentioned above, the fire was diſcovered when the gun fired; and by the time the men got paraded a volley of ſmall-arms was fired from the fort, mixed with now and then a cannon ſhot. About 11 at night it ceaſed for about half an hour, when, to our great ſurpriſe, we ſaw ſeveral other houſes in a blaze, which are juſt now conſumed. It is now one o' clock. I ſhall lie down till the next alarm.

*Extract of a letter from the ſame Gentleman, dated Great Bridge, December* 5.

"Since my laſt, we have ſent a party of 100 men, under the command of Colonel Stevens, of the minute battalion, over the river, who fell in laſt night, about 12 o' clock, with a guard of about thirty men, chiefly negroes. They got cloſe up to the ſentinel undiſcovered; the ſentinel challenged, and was not anſwered, upon which he fired. Our people, being too eager, began the fire immediately, without orders, and kept it up very hot for near 15 minutes. We killed one, burnt another in the houſe, and took two priſoners (all blacks) with four exceeding fine muſkets, and defeated the guard. There is hardly an hour in the day but we exchange a few ſhot. I am, &c."

*Dec.* 9. An expreſs arrived laſt Thurſday night, who informs, that we have taken a little fort belonging to Dunmore, with 40 ſtand of arms.

We learn from Great Bridge, that the enemy have kept an inceſſant cannonading upon our troops for ſeveral days paſt, from a ſtockade fort which the Governor has erected there, and that two men were killed. A gentleman from thence mentions ſome part of their fortifications to be in poſſeſſion of our men, and that they had taken ſeveral priſoners, with a conſiderable number of arms. It is ſaid the enemy have met with great loſs from our rifle-men, &c. and that Lord Dunmore's friends are deſerting daily.

Several companies from North-Carolina have joined our troops under Col. Woodford at the Great Bridge. It is ſaid they are commanded by Col. Howe, and have ſeveral field pieces with them. We hourly expect to hear of the total overthrow of Lord Dunmore's forces.

A few days ago one of the men of war fell in with a ſhip load of ſervants, from Great-Britain or Ireland, whom his Lordſhip has taken into his ſervice.

Thurſday evening three companies ſet out from hence on their march for Norfolk.

By John Walker, Eſq; (a Commiſſioner appointed by the Hon. the Congreſs for ſuperintending Indian affairs in the ſouthern diſtrict) who is juſt returned from that quarter, we learn, that thoſe Indians are perfectly peaceable; and that, if properly attended to, there is very little danger but they will continue ſo.

*December* 11.

*Intelligence juſt received from the Army at the Great-Bridge near Norfolk.*

Saturday Morning, the 9th about 3 o'clock, the Miniſterial garriſon at the bridge was reinforced with about 200 of the 14th Regiment, under the command of Capt. Leſlie, and at break of day about 500 paſſed the bridge to force our Breaſtwork, but were repulſed with the loſs of Capt. Fordyce and 12 privates ſlain, Lieut. Bettit, and 17 privates taken, all wounded. The reſt retreated under cover of their cannon from the fort, and were allowed to return and collect their dead and wounded, ſuppoſed in the whole to be about 50. During the whole action (thanks be to God) we did not loſe a ſingle man, and only one was ſlightly wounded in the hand.

WATERTOWN, *December* 11.

We have juſt received certain intelligence, that on Saturday laſt Capt. Manley, of the Lee privateer, took and carried into Beverly a large ſhip, of 300 tons burthen (mounted with two double fortified 6 pounders, and 6 blunderbuſſes, with 18 men before the maſt) bound from London for the miniſterial army at Boſton, loaded with coals and proviſions, conſiſting chiefly of porter, cheeſe and 40 live hogs, 30 more have died on the paſſage. Although fuel and the above articles are no rarity to the army of the United Colonies; yet ſo far as they are diſtreſſing to their enemies, ſo far it muſt be acknowledged they are an advantage to us.—The above ſhip had 7 weeks paſſage, and brought papers to the 16th of October, which, together with the letters, we are informed the Captain hove overboard after he was taken.

The ſame day Captain Manley alſo took and carried in there, a brig of about 150 tons burthen, from Antigua for Boſton (conſigned to one Brimer, for the uſe of the miniſterial navy) loaded with about 130 puncheons of rum, beſides 100 caſes of gin, ſome cocoa, and a caſk of oranges, to pleaſe the delicate appetite of my Lord HOW!—Which however may poſſibly be more acceptable to our army than any other proviſion, ſaving a further meſs or two for the CONGRESS, which has not a very craving appetite.

Laſt Saturday ſe'nnight, a ſhip from Scotland, bound to Boſton, laden with about 350 chaldron of coal, and a quantity of bale goods, taken by Captain Manley, was carried into Salem. She is about 200 tons burthen, and is almoſt a new ſhip.

Several veſſels, loaded with fuel, proviſions of various kinds, &c. bound to Boſton, have been carried into Salem and Beverly, within a few days paſt. One of them was a ſloop about 60 tons, armed with 4 ſwivels, had 7 men on board, and was taken by a two maſt boat, with the like number of ſwivels, without making any reſiſtance.

PROVIDENCE, December 9.

A Gentleman from Head-Quarters at Cambridge informs, that advice is received there, by a perſon who got out of Boſton a few days ſince, that Col. Arnold landed at Quebec the 14th ult. and took poſſeſſion of the city the 17th.—This intelligence we hope will be confirmed.

Laſt night a gentleman arrived here, who has juſt made his eſcape from Boſton; he informs that the Boyne Man of War, of 70 guns, with General Burgoyne on board, ſailed for England on Wedneſday laſt; ſhe likewiſe carried, it is ſaid, a number of Maſters and Mates of veſſels, that had been taken by the enemy.

NEWPORT, *December* 11.

About one o'clock yeſterday morning, the bomb-brig, a ſchooner, and two or three armed ſloops, left this harbour, went to Conanicut, and landed upwards of 200 marines, ſailors and negroes, at the Eaſt-ferry, marched in three diviſions immediately over to the Weſt-ferry, and ſet the ſeveral houſes on fire which were near the ferry place, then retreated back, ſetting fire to almoſt every houſe on each ſide the road, from the Weſt to the Eaſt-ferry, and ſeveral houſes and barns ſome diſtance on the North and South ſide of the road, driving out the women and children, ſwearing they ſhould be burnt in the houſe if they did not inſtantly turn out. Widow Hull loſt one houſe, Joſeph Clarke, Eſq; two houſes and one barn, Thomas Fowler one houſe, barn and crib full of corn, Benjamin Ellery two houſes, ſtore and barn, Benjamin Remington two houſes, John Gardner, Eſq; one houſe and tanyard, Thomas Hutchinſon one houſe, Widow Franklin two, Abel Franklin one, Benedict Robinſon, one. All the above houſes were plundered of beds, wearing apparel, and ſuch houſhold furniture as could be conveniently carried off, the reſt were conſumed. Some women, we are told, were ſtripped of ſome of their beſt clothes they had on. 'Tis ſaid Capt. Wallace commanded on this HUMANE expedition. A company of minute men had left Conanicut the afternoon before, ſo that there were but about 40 or 50 ſoldiers on the iſland, moſt of whom had been inliſted but a few days, and arrived there but the evening before, in miſerable condition for ſuch a ſudden attack; but notwithſtanding, it is ſaid, there is certainly one officer of marines killed, and 7 or 8 badly wounded. There was not one Provincial either killed or wounded, except Mr. John Martin, who was ſhot in his belly ſtanding unarmed in his door. The above veſſels brought off about 30 head of oxen and cows, a few ſheep and hogs, moſt of which they killed before they took them on board. They left Conanicut yeſterday, and came to this harbour again about noon.

The above houſes were not all occupied by the owners, but each had at leaſt one family in it, and ſome had two.

NEW-YORK, *December* 18.

Died on the 9th inſtant, the Honourable Mr. Juſtice LIVINGSTON, at Claremont, in the Manor of Livingſton. The event was ſo ſudden, that he retired from company to his bed, and in a few minutes after expired by an apoplectic fit.

The colony has loſt one of its moſt diſtinguiſhed inhabitants, not only on the ſcore of his elevated ſtation, vaſt opulence and extenſive family connections, but his eminent abilities and virtues.

He was in the 58th year of his age, and has left a numerous family. His eldeſt ſon is a member of the preſent Continental Congreſs; General Montgomery's Lady is his eldeſt daughter; and his ſecond ſon is now ſerving in the rank of Major in Canada.

The people of this province want no information concerning the deceaſed, and the remote enquirer is not to expect a delineation of his important character in the crowded compaſs of a Gazette,

*Extract of a letter from Cambridge, December* 11.

"Two more veſſels taken; one with coals and 50 butts of porter, his Majeſty's preſent to the ſoldiers; the other with rum, fruit, &c. a preſent from the tories to General Gage.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 20.

Captain Price, from Briſtol, in the beginning of October ſpoke a brig, from Cork for the Grenades, the maſter of which informed him, that twelve ſail of tranſports had ſailed from Cork for Boſton ſome time in September; that two or three days after a veſſel was diſpatched with orders for them to go to Halifax, but ſhe returned without ſeeing them; and that five more tranſports afterwards ſailed from Cork for Halifax.

The following advertiſement from the General Poſt Office, appears in all the London papers of September 28, "A mail will be diſpatched from hence on Wedneſday next for New-York; and alſo one for Charleſtown; after which there will be no regular conveyance for letters from this office to North-America; but whenever a packet may be diſpatched to any part of that continent, proper notice will be given."

The Provincial Convention in Maryland have reſolved, That the Parliamentary Poſt be not permitted or ſuffered to travel in or paſs through that Province with any Mail, Packages or Letters; and their ſeveral Committees of Obſervation are requeſted and directed to ſee the ſaid Reſolution ſtrictly obſerved and executed.

*In* CONGRESS, *December* 15, 1775.

*Reſolved*, That the Committee of Safety of the Colony of Pennſylvania be requeſted to recommend proper Perſons for Field Officers of the four Battalions to be raiſed in the ſaid Colony.

*Reſolved*, That the ſaid Committee appoint proper Perſons for Officers in the ſaid Battalions, under the Rank of Major. *Extract from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

IN COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

*December* 19, 1775.

*Agreed*, That the Second Day of January be fixed for the Purpoſe of making the above Recommendations and Appointments, and that the ſeveral Members of this Committee be deſired to attend at that Time at the Committee Chamber in Philadelphia.

*Extract from the Minutes,*

WILLIAM GOVETT, *Secretary.*

*** The Committee of Cheſter county are deſired to meet at the ſign of the Turks Head, in Goſhen, on Tueſday, the 26th inſtant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on buſineſs of importance. *By order of the Committee,*

ANTHONY WAYNE, Chairman.

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BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 2d day of January next, at three o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Benjamin Armitage, the corner of Cheſtnut and Fourth-ſtreets from Delaware, a certain brick meſſuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets from Delaware aforeſaid, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 18 feet and an half, and in depth 220 feet; bounded by ground of ----- Bullock, and others; late the eſtate of Timothy Matlock; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 3d day of January next, at the houſe of Anthony Fortune, in Southwark, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain brick meſſuage or tenement, and kitchen and frame work ſhop and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, with all and every other the improvements and appurtenances, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third and ſouth ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front about 40 feet, more or leſs, and in depth on Shippen-ſtreet, 30 feet; bounded by ground of George Woods, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of ----- per annum; late the eſtate of Joſeph Rhoads; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of ſundry writs to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 4th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Edward Barrett, in Front-ſtreet, Southwark, the unexpired term of about ten years to come, of and in a certain brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Almond-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the Diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid; late the property of James Weldon Roberts; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

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*Philadelphia, December* 18, 1775.

WILLIAM BELL,

Late of this City, Merchant, being ſome time ſince embarked for EUROPE,

HATH duly impowered the ſubſcriber to tranſact ſuch of his buſineſs as he has left unſettled: Thoſe perſons, therefore, who are indebted to the ſaid William Bell, are requeſted to pay off their accounts, bonds, &c. to JOHN STEINMETZ, at his ſtore, in Market-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet; where he has a general aſſortment of dry goods to diſpoſe of (imported agreeable to the Reſolves of the Continental Congreſs) alſo choice old Weſt-India rum, and a few quarter caſks beſt old Liſbon wine. ¶

## PROVIDENCE, December 2.

Saturday last Capt. Abraham Whipple, in a cruizer, from this place, took, near Seconet, a ſchooner from Boſton, in ballaſt, Mathew Chub, maſter. She had on board a cable and anchor for one of the King's ſhips at Newport, where ſhe was bound for proviſions, addreſſed to George Rome, now on board the Roſe man of war. The prize has ſince arrived here. Capt. Arnold, of Pawtuxet, whoſe veſſel was taken by the enemy at Stonington, ſome time ſince, and carried to Boſton, came paſſenger.

Wedneſday evening laſt the gunner and 7 ſeamen deſerted from an armed ſchooner at Newport. The Captain and Lieutenant ſoon after ventured on Rome's wharff in ſearch of them, and were made priſoners by a party from head quarters on the iſland. The Captain is ſon to the Earl of Stanhope, and is the identical villain who lately robbed a houſe on Prudence, in violation of the agreement made by Capt. Wallace with the town of Newport.

*Ships, &c. at Boſton.*

Boyne, 70 guns; Preſton, 50; Phœnix, 40; Lively, 20; Scarborough, 20; Empreſs of Ruſſia, 20, for the light-houſe; Raven, 16; Scimitar, 14; Viper, 10; George, 10; Spitfire, 8; Cruizer, 8; Hope ſchooner, 6; three ſmall tenders, 4 guns each; Cuſtom-houſe ſchooner, 4, Job Williams (a tory) maſter.

*At Halifax.*

Somerſet, 60; Fowey, 24; Adventure, 20; Canceaux, 16; Falcon, 14; Nautilus, 14; Cruizer, 8.

*The following Proclamation was taken from* Howe's *Boſton paper of the 6th ult.*

### A PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency the Hon. William Howe, Major-General and commander in chief of all his Majeſty's forces within the colonies lying on the Atlantic ocean, from *Nova-Scotia* to *Weſt-Florida* incluſive, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS the preſent and approaching diſtreſſes of many of the inhabitants in the town of Boſton, from the ſcarcity and high prices of proviſions, fuel, and other neceſſary articles of life, can only be avoided, by permitting them to go where they may hope to procure eaſier means of ſubſiſtence:

Notice is hereby given, that all thoſe, ſuffering under the above-mentioned circumſtances, who chuſe to depart the town, may give in their names to Captain James Urquehart, town-major, before Thurſday twelve o'clock, on the ninth inſtant, ſpecifying their names, abodes, number and names of thoſe in family, effects, &c. that paſſes may be made out, conformable to regulations already eſtabliſhed.

*Given at head quarters in* Boſton, *this ſixth day of November*, 1775. W. HOWE.

By his Excellency's command,
ROBERT MACKENZIE.

## WATERTOWN, *December 4.*

Yeſterday ſe'nnight a large ſhip being near the light off Cape-Ann, was ſtruck with lightning which ſet her on fire, and burnt to the water's edge, until ſhe ſunk. A number of cannon were heard to go off, while ſhe was on fire, and it was thought at firſt that ſhe was at leaſt a 20 gun ſhip; but we have an account from Boſton, that it was the Juno tranſport ſhip from London, laden only with hay for Burgoyne's *heavy* horſe at Boſton, which will ſoon become *light*, if forage fails at this rate.—At the ſame time a ſloop being near her laden with wood and hay, bound alſo for Boſton, was likewiſe ſtruck with lightning, which ſo diſabled her that ſhe put into the Gurnet, when our people went and took poſſeſſion of her, and carried her into Plymouth.—One Hall is maſter of the ſloop.

## CAMBRIDGE, December 7.

*A Letter from a Gentleman in London to his Friend in the American Camp, dated Auguſt 24, 1775.*

"I am greatly pleaſed, and alſo greatly affected, by your letter; the times are full of danger and diſtreſs, and ſuch times as we could never have expected. This horrid civil war aſtoniſhes all Europe; and will be both the wonder and the execration of future ages. The Americans, however, will be fully acquitted, by all impartial hiſtorians; for it muſt always be confeſſed, that their moderation has been beyond all example, for men that were previouſly determined not to be enſlaved. But what will be ſaid of our K—, our Miniſtry, and our Parliament? can there be found ink black enough to record their crimes; for ſurely no *crime* can be of a *deeper* dye than premeditated murder; and ſuch it moſt certainly is, in all the abettors of the miniſterial mandates; wherefore (as St. Paul ſays) "May the Lord reward them, according to their works."

"I congratulate you moſt ſincerely, on the ſucceſs that has hitherto attended the Provincials; a ſucceſs the more elating to me, as it was in ſome degree unexpected; for tho' I doubted not the *juſtice* of your cauſe, nor had the leaſt ſuſpicion of your *courage*, as *individuals*; yet ſomething more goes to the gaining of a battle, in the open field; and I muſt confeſs, I did fear, that the firſt onſet of the regulars would have made ſuch an impreſſion, that your troops muſt have given way; I am ſincerely glad it has proved otherwiſe, and I propheſy that the brave Provincials will give additional proofs both of courage and diſcipline in every future engagement.

"But after all, I am rather hurt by this *delay*, and was in hopes before now to have heard that they were in poſſeſſion of Boſton. What is the occaſion of their procraſtination? Do the Americans think it unfair to attack the few troops that are there, and wiſh for a more equal combat? or do they wait the event of the petition from the Congreſs? Believe me when I aſſure you, that if ſome capital ſtroke is not ſtruck during the preſent campaign, your cauſe will ſuffer greatly; as you may reſt aſſured that no accommodation is intended from hence, however you may be amuſed with pretenſions of that ſort; but on the contrary, when matters are a little riper for it, all the powers of hell are to be let looſe upon you; and if you find it difficult to diſlodge 6000 men from their holds, how will you repulſe 20,000? for ſo many will certainly come; and ſome of them very ſhortly.

"On our part, we can do nothing but rail at the government, without taking one ſtep towards righting ourſelves, or aſſiſting you. Oppreſſed as we are by a *tory* Miniſtry, who are ſupported by a *venal* Parliament; and nearly equally divided without doors, what remains for us, but to curſe our own luxury and effeminacy, and to look back with aſtoniſhment at the Pyms and Hampdens of former times, characters which we have not virtue to imitate.

"It is with pleaſure I hear that you are ſo forward in your works of Salt-Petre and Gunpowder. You offer noble premiums of encouragement; and they muſt be continued, as no price ſhould be ſpared for ſo eſſential an article.

"I am informed that a bluſtering proclamation is coming out, declaring the Americans to be in a ſtate of rebellion; names cannot alter the nature of things, and I apprehend that wiſe men will pay very little regard to the peremptory orders of a deſpotic Miniſtry, when unſupported by the conſtitution.

"I write to many of my friends by this conveyance; ſome of them may poſſibly have ſealed your glorious cauſe with their blood, before this reaches you.—Peace and glory to their reſpected ſhades! As for myſelf, tho' I am no ſoldier, be aſſured in all confidence that I ſhall not ceaſe to wiſh well to American Liberty, nor fail to give more ſignal proofs of my attachment to the ſupport of it than mere wiſhes, when a ſuitable occaſion preſents itſelf."

## NEW-YORK, December 17.

By a letter from St. John's, dated November 24, we are informed, that the Continental troops have received intelligence, that there were concealed under ground, about ten tons of gunpowder, and 7000 ſtands of ſmall arms, that were to be put into the hands of the Canadians and Indians, to aſſiſt the miniſterial troops, and that they were digging for them, had found ſeveral cheſts of ſmall arms, and likewiſe had fiſhed out of the lake a royal ſtandard, and a number of muſkets.

Saturday night arrived here from our army in Canada, Lieut. Norton, of Col. Clinton's regiment, Mr. Bean, gunner, and Mr. Phineas Champman; who bring us the agreeable news that all the ſhipping that lay at Montreal had fallen into the hands of Gen. Montgomery, among them the Gaſpey brig of war, with all the priſoners (Col. Allen excepted) lately taken near St. John's: The fleet with Governor Carleton on board, had ſailed for Quebec, but was intercepted by a Gondola, and a battery erected by Col. Eaſton, near the river Sorrel, and there taken, with about 150 ſoldiers, &c. among them Col. Preſcot, &c. who were arrived at Ticonderoga, a few days ago, on their way to Connecticut. That Carleton, Luke La Corne, and two others went off in a boat from the fleet before it ſtruck, but were taken priſoners by by Col. Arnold, near Quebec; that Gen. Wooſter, was left to command at Montreal, and Gen. Montgomery was gone to aſſiſt Col. Arnold to ſecure Quebec.

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*Somerſet County, December 12, 1775.*

WHEREAS purſuant to ſundry executions to me directed and delivered, againſt the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the Right Honourable William Earl of Stirling, the ſame goods and chattels, land and tenements, have been repeatedly advertiſed for ſale, and the ſale thereof was actually begun on the twenty-third day of November laſt, and continued for the ſpace of three days. And whereas on the 27th of November aforeſaid, the ſale was further adjourned for want of buyers, and by the agreement of his Lordſhip and the creditors, for one month, at which time, if the ſaid executions be not ſettled, it was farther agreed by the parties, that ſale ſhould be made of all the ſaid goods and chattels, lands and tenements, without oppoſition or further delay, which is teſtified in writing, under the hand of the ſaid Earl of Stirling. I do therefore give this notice, that, on the 27th of December inſtant, I ſhall begin the ſale of the ſaid goods and chattels, lands and tenements, and continue the ſame until all ſhall be ſold, or until the executions in my hands ſhall be ſatisfied. ROBERT STOCKTON, Sheriff.

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*Philadelphia, December 14, 1775.*

### FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, laſt night, an apprentice lad, named *James Harriſon*, by trade a ſhoemaker, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and about 19 years of age, of a fair complexion, brown hair, tied with a falſe tail and ſometimes looſe, ſmooth face, very talkative when in liquor, and brags much of his manhood; had on, and took with him, two red double breaſted jackets, one with ſleeves, the other without, a brown coating coat, bound with brown binding, one ſingle breaſted red ſerge jacket, one half-worn caſtor hat, a pair of buckſkin breeches, and a pair of ſheepſkin ditto, a check ſhirt, a pair of yarn ſtockings, one old coatee coat, one Indian blanket, a lenther apron, an old pair of pumps, and Pinchbeck ſhoe-buckles. It is ſuppoſed he intends to go in ſome veſſel, as he came from Ireland about two years ago. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and brings him home to me, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ANDREW PHILLER.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off. ¶

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### SIX POUNDS Reward.

BROKE out of the goal of this city, laſt night, a Dutchman, about 50 years of age, named *Andrew Yeager*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wears a blue great coat, a large hat, and can ſpeak no Engliſh. He was committed to the goal for breaking Rudolph Bunner's ſtore. Whoever apprehends ſaid priſoner, ſhall have the above reward of Six Pounds, paid by

*Philadelphia, Dec. 5.* THOMAS DEWEES, Goaler.

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*Cheſter Townſhip, Burlington County, December 14, 1775.*

### TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION or tract of land, containing 140 acres, in a high healthy part of the country, about 9 miles from Burlington and the ſame from Cooper's Ferry, within 3 miles of an Engliſh church and 3 miles from a Quakers meeting-houſe in Moore's-town; there are on the premiſes a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, and other out-houſes, a good bearing orchard, about 50 acres of cleared land, about 10 acres of meadow and more may be made, the woodland well timbered, all in good repair. The terms to the purchaſer will be extremely eaſy. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

¶ JACOB LIPPINCOTT.

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THIS is to give notice to the creditors of SAMUEL OAKFORD, and LEWIS SMITH, confined for debt in the goal of Salem, that they be and appear before John Holme, and Andrew Sinnickſon, Eſquires, judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas for ſaid county, at the houſe of Joſeph Haynes, goaler, in Salem, on the tenth day of January next, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid debtors ſhould not be diſcharged, agreeable to an Act of the General Aſſembly, intituled, an Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors. †

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NOTICE is hereby given, that there is at the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county, about two weeks paſt, a brown BULL, with a white face, a year old laſt ſpring, marked with a crop in the near ear, and a ſlit in the off ear. The owner thereof is deſired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take him away, by

¶ HENRY BEAR.

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### For Cork, Falmouth and London,

THE SHIP
ELIZABETH,
*ROBERT CAMPBELL*,
COMMANDER,

ANY perſon inclinable to go paſſenger, may apply to the Commander on board, and at the Coffee-Houſe, or of RICHARD NEAVE, junior.

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FOUND about ſix weeks ago, on the road between the Lower Ferry and Darby, a piece of home-made CLOTH, not fulled. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to JACOB KAUFFMAN, living in East Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county. ¶

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ALL Perſons who have any Demands on JOSEPH PEMBERTON, of this City, Merchant, are deſired to bring or ſend their Accounts to the Subſcribers, or to one of them; and thoſe who are indebted to him are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment.

*Philad. Twelfth-Month 12, 1775.*

JOHN REYNELL,
SAMUEL MILES,
JOSHUA HOWELL,
HENRY DRINKER,
} Aſſignees.

TO BE SOLD, by the ſaid ASSIGNEES,
A Parcel of choice old MADEIRA WINES,
In Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter-caſks. ‡

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IMPORTED and to be SOLD by
MATTHIAS LANDENBERGER,
In Water-ſtreet, a few Doors below Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

MUSCOVADO SUGAR, Coffee, Cotton, Piemento, Cocoa, and Jamaica HIDES. ‖ 6 W.

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BY Virtue of an Order of Orphan's Court for the County of Philadelphia, will be ſold by public Vendue, on Saturday, the 30th day of December inſtant, on the Premiſes, a Meſſuage or Tenement, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Frederick Townſhip, in the ſaid County, containing about 150 Acres; bounded on the Eaſt by Thomas Maybury's Land, on the North by Land of Andrew Young and Richard Weiſs, on the Weſt and South by ſaid Maybury's Land; late the Eſtate of John Smith, deceaſed. The Sale to begin about 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon. Attendance will be given at the Time and Place of Sale, by JACOB DETWEILER, and ANDREW OHL, Adminiſtrators. *December 11, 1775.* ‡

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Preſently TO BE LETT, within leſs than eight miles of Philadelphia, and may be entered on the beginning of April,

A WELL ACCOMMODATE PLANTATION, conſiſting of about 140 acres of good plough land, and watered meadow, beſides woodland; the rent is 50l. currency; it has a good houſe of four rooms, garrets and cellar, and all neceſſary out-houſes. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. JOHN ROSS, Merchant, in Philadelphia, at his houſe, in Penn-ſtreet.

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### JOHN GREEN,

Late of this City, Grocer, being ſome Time ſince embarked for IRELAND,

HATH duly impowered the Subſcriber to tranſact ſuch of his Buſineſs as he hath left unſettled: Thoſe Perſons, therefore, who are indebted to the ſaid John Green, are requeſted to pay off their Accounts, Bonds, &c. to JOHN DRINKER, in Front-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the City Vendue-ſtore, Philadelphia. ¶

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### A ROBBERY!

WAS STOLEN, out of the dwelling-houſe of Cuthbert Landers, on Thurſday, the ſecond of December, between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock in the evening, ſundry Wearing Apparel, a Muſket, and a ſmall Trunk, containing ſeveral papers of value, belonging to the ſubſcriber. The muſket and trunk, together with part of the papers being ſince found, any perſon who ſhall find and return the remainder to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS reward for the papers only, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the clothes and papers, and no queſtions aſked. *Dec. 4, 1775.* JOHN CHALONER. ¶

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WHEREAS THOMAS FARLEY, of Hampſhire county, in the colony of Virginia, by his bond of performance, dated the 16th day of May, 1774, therein bound himſelf to deliver up unto Peter Dinkle, of York-town, in the province of Pennſylvania, Sadler, five bonds (then in Virginia) conditioned for the payment of Twenty Pounds each, unto the ſaid Thomas, executed formerly by the ſaid Peter, and that delivery of them to be on or before the firſt day of November, 1774; which the ſaid Thomas hath not done. Theſe are to warn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on any of the ſaid five bonds, becauſe the ſaid Thomas would not promiſe to deliver them up if he had not received ſatisfaction for them, from

*York, Dec. 1, 1775.* ‖ PETER DINKLE.

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*Lancaſter, December 4, 1775.*

ABOUT 5 or 6 months ago, was delivered to me a quarto bible, one hat, two ſhirts, and a pair of ſtockings, in a bag, to be carried up to Lancaſter, but without any direction or letter. The names of Robert and Mary M'Clintock are wrote in the beginning of the book. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take them away.

¶ FREDERICK SHEAFFER.

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RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, on Sunday, the 12th of November laſt, a Dutch ſervant man, named ISAAC LEVAN, about 20 years of age, 5 feet high, dark brown hair, black complexion, large noſe and heavy eye-brows, and the toe next to the great toe of both feet leans on the great toe nail, ſpeaks bad Engliſh, and ſtutters ſomewhat in his ſpeech; had on, when he went away, a dark drab coloured coat, with large white metal buttons, a mixed coloured under jacket, patched before with blue cloth, tow ſhirt and trowſers, blue and white ſtockings, much worn, old ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM BYERS. ‖ 4 w.

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CAME to William Porter's, living on William Logan's place, between the Riſing Sun and Germantown, the beginning of October laſt, a black and white old COW that is dry. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. WILLIAM PORTER. ¶

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*Eaſton, November 27, 1775.*

WAS committed to this Goal, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, a certain *John Symonds*, who ſays he was born in Conegocheague, he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, 23 years old, a thick ſet fellow, fair complexion, has an impediment in his ſpeech, and a ſcar on his lip. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, pay charges and take him away, in three weeks from this date, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees. ¶ PETER EALER Goaler.

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CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, living at the Sign of the Spread Eagle, on the Lancaſter road, in Radnor townſhip, on Saturday, the 4th of November laſt, a cheſtnut ſorrel HORSE, ſuppoſed to be about 12 years old; had on an old bridle and ſaddle, with green pluſh houſings; goes lame in his near fore foot, has a ſwitch tail, a ſtar and a ſnip, paces and trots, his near hind foot white, has holes in the hoofs of his fore feet, occaſioned, it is ſuppoſed, by being foundered. The owner of ſaid horſe is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JACOB HINKLE. ¶

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*Philadelphia, December 11, 1775.*

STRAYED away from a lot in the Northern Liberties, on the night of the 27th of November laſt, a dark grey MARE, with a ſwitch tail, her mane long and hanging on both ſides, has been galled with a ſaddle ſome time ago, branded with the letter H on her near ſhoulder, and the letter C on her near buttock, trots in her common gait, has no ſhoes on, was very poor when ſhe went away. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to Mr. LEE's ſtable, in Black-horſe-alley, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward. †

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